

## Rack, in particular for cable television

### Description

#### Background of the invention:

5 The invention concerns a module rack, in particular for cable television, having a number of modules whose inputs and outputs are connected to cables for the transmission of radio frequency signals and control signals, modules being connected via the common inputs and outputs by coaxial cables which carry both radio frequency signals and coded control signals.

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The invention is in the field of broadband radio frequency transmission, in particular HFC (hybrid fibre coax) transmission for CATV systems.

15 The invention is based on a priority application DE 100 56 056.3 which is hereby incorporated by reference.

The use of coaxial cables for connecting the inputs and outputs of modules is known in radio frequency transmission systems. These  
20 cables carry broadband, analogue radio frequency signals. Other cable connections (digital bus) which carry digital signals for the management of the radio frequency transmission system, for example redundancy, identification purposes, etc., are usually provided. These connections can also be made via coaxial cable.

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The use of two cables for interconnecting the different modules involves increased costs. Moreover, the amount of cabling is increased and the cabling in the rack becomes confused.

5 The object of the present invention is therefore to reduce the costs and the cable outlay for such racks and to provide a clearer layout for the cabling within the rack.

10 This object is achieved by the features contained in rack, in particular for cable television, having a number of modules whose inputs and outputs are connected to cables for the transmission of radio frequency signals and control signals, modules being connected via the common inputs and out-puts by coaxial cables which carry both radio frequency signals and coded control signals.

15 Further advantageous developments of the invention are contained in the sub-claims.

20 In addition to the advantages directly resulting from the problem definition, the invention further has the advantage that the cable previously additionally employed is replaced in a particularly simple manner by a circuit provided on the modules.

Brief description of the drawings:

25 The invention is explained in more detail with the aid of the exemplary

embodiments schematically represented in Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 1 shows a view of an open amplifier point for cable television.

5 The amplifier point consists of a rack 1, for a number of modules 2. At their front side the modules 2 have inputs and outputs, not shown in detail, via which the modules 2 are interconnected via coaxial cables 3. The useful signals are distributed or forwarded, respectively, and control signals are also transmitted via the coaxial cables 3. The inner conductor of the coaxial cable 3 is additionally used for forwarding control signals for the state estimation of connected modules.

10 The clarity of the connections between the modules inside the confined limits of the rack is considerably improved by the use of only one coaxial cable for the simultaneous transmission of both the useful signals and the control signals.

Figure 2 shows a circuit with which the control signal can be generated.

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#### Summary:

The transceiver MOTR signals whether optical power is applied to its input; if so, the first switch is closed so that - in addition to the RF signal - a positive DC voltage potential is present at both symmetrical

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outputs. By measuring the voltages  $V_3$  and  $V_4$ , the amplifier TVB can thus decide which input A or B is carrying a valid RF signal. As a rule, it switches to input A and changes over to input B only where A carries no RF signal ( $V_3 < 3 \text{ V}$ ) and B carries an RF signal ( $V_4 < 3 \text{ V}$ ).

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By means of a  $10 \text{ k}\Omega$  resistor connected to  $+5 \text{ V}$ , the amplifier TVB signals the input to which it is switched. By measuring the potential at the output ( $V_1$  and  $V_2$ ) the transceiver MOTR can decide whether the amplifier TVB is connected to both its outputs, and it must therefore switch on its output amplifier. The output amplifier is only switched on if Pin = O.K. and one of the outputs is selected by an amplifier TVB ( $V_1 > 3 \text{ V}$  or  $V_2 > 3 \text{ V}$ ).

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The voltmeter and resistance values represented in the figure are not accurate descriptions, rather symbolic substitute representations to establish the operation.

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The illustrated amplifier modules are able to effect the redundancy circuit by means of DC voltage signals on the coaxial cables.

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The network management of the frequency expansion for the frequency range expansion in the cable television network to 826 MHz and the implementation of a high-capacity backward channel using BK 450 technology can be advantageously realised with the aid of the measures according to the invention.

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